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AND
# North Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

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*From the N. Y. Evening Post, Nov. 5.*

## Canal Celebration.

Yesterday the celebration of uniting the waters of the Grand Erie Canal with the Atlantic Ocean took place, and a proud day it was for the city and state of New-York. The morning was ushered in by firing of cannon and the bells rang a joyous peal. All business was suspended, and the day being remarkably fine and pleasant, the whole population of our city, male and female, lined the walks and filled the windows of the buildings of the streets through which the procession passed. The Battery was literally crammed with spectators to witness the aquatic part of the celebration. The shipping in port displayed their colors, and the United States ships of war at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, were most tastefully and beautifully dressed in the flags of all nations. The British sloops of war, King Fisher, Lieut. Henderson and the Swallow, Lieut. Baldock, on the approach of the aquatic procession off the Battery, and on their return from Sandy Hook, fired a national salute of 24 guns. They had the American Ensign displayed at the foretop as a mark of respect.—The East and North rivers and the bay were covered with water craft of every description. There were several canal boats in the procession towed by steam boats. On the deck of one of them were to be seen a number of live wild beasts and wild fowl, such as the bear, wolf, fox, bald headed eagle, &c. &c. The beautiful boat *Noah's Ark* met with an accident in coming thro' the Locks, which prevented her joining the procession.—She has since arrived and is now at Castle Garden, with animals and birds of various descriptions, and two young Indian hunters of the Seneca tribe, dressed in their costume. The boat will remain there a few days.

The societies formed their procession about half past 10 o'clock and marched on to the Battery, then wheeled and moved up Greenwich street to Canal street, up Canal street to Broadway, up Broadway to Broome street, through Broome street to the Bowery and Chatham street to Pearl; down Pearl street to the Battery, along the Battery to Broadway, and up Broadway to the Park. At the Battery, the honorable the Corporation, with their guests, on their return from the ocean, joined in the procession.

At the head were four buglemen on horse back, a band of music, and the Grand Marshal with his aids, who preceded the

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, many of whose members wore nosegays of flowers.

The Jouneymen Tailors, with emblematic banners, on one of which was "*I was naked and ye clothed me.*"

Measurers of grain—Millers and Inspectors of flour; of pot and pearl ashes, and of provisions.

Brewers and Distillers.

Coopers, and Journeymen Coopers Society.

The Bakers, with white hats.

The Butchers, mounted and wearing aprons, with the banners of their Society, and two cars, each drown by 4 horses. The first was covered with a roof, decorated, and contained a calf and a sheep; the other a fine white ox and four large sheep, and over it, on a second stage, a resemblance of another, with several butchers' boys.

Weavers and Manufacturers of Woollen, Linen and Cotton Cloths.

Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers.

The Tanners had a car drawn by four horses, in which were several men at work tanning and currying leather, with hides hanging over head. The Skinners followed with a banner, and then came another banner with 4 horses, where a number of morocco dressers were at work on skins of all colors.

The Cordwainers had also a car drawn by 4 horses, on which were 6 or 8 men seated at their benches, making shoes.

The Hatters' Society had a large banner with a portrait of St. Clement, and a car drawn by six horses, containing a shop, in which eight men were at work at the kettle, and others employed in the different operations of hat making. A great number of small banners succeeded, bearing the names of the Western Lakes, great and small, and those of the principal towns in the western part of the state and country; twenty-four boys marching under the banners bearing "Washington," the "United States of America," and a portrait of Governor Clinton, represented the States of the Union. In a barouche rode the two oldest hatters and journeymen hatters in the city. Banner—"The *heart* is devoted to our country."

The Journeymen Masons came next, and then the Coopers, with a car, in which men were at work on barrels, &c.

The Carpenters.

Smiths, Nailers and Cutlers, and Smiths' Benevolent Society.

Painters and Glaziers, and House Painters Society.

Stone Cutters.

The Chair makers had a chair over their banner, with two eagles following, one large and gilt, with a miniature chair in his mouth, and motto underneath "support the chair."

The Tin Plate Workers had a car drawn by four grey horses, with a model of the five locks at Lockport, on the canal, and a canal-boat, made of tin, coming through the upper lock

The Potters came next, carrying a standard emblematic of their business.

The Saddlers and Harness makers came next with two trumpeters, in full uniform; a white charger, completely caparisoned, and led by two black grooms in moorish dresses; two cream colored horses, neatly fitted with a lady's and gentleman's saddle of the present fashion, led by grooms; a pair of gray horses, with an elegant set of chariot harness, led by grooms; the grand standard, with the saddler's arms in front, and on the reverse a section of the Grand Canal, representing a lock and a canal boat with the motto "*'Tis Finished*;" committee of arrangements and secretary, with blue sashes; the employers; a banner bearing the likeness of His Excellency DE WITT CLINTON, with the motto "*Honor to whom honor is due*;" a flag bearing the name of STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER;* a flag bearing the name of SEYMOUR;* a flag bearing the name BOUCK;* a flag with the name of YOUNG;* a hobby horse, borne by eight apprentices alternately, four at a time, dressed with blue sashes.

The Shipwrights had the model of a line of battle ship, mounted on wheels and drawn by eight horses. The officers and crew were represented by boys in gay dresses, and flags and ensigns hoisted on board. —A banner bore "*Commerce is ours*," and a great number of others succeeded, on which were the names of our distinguished naval commanders.

The Boat builder's Association had a model of a boat borne by a carrier, and another drawn by a horse. A car drawn by four horses contained two half finished boats of considerable size; at which the workmen were employed, while smoke was coming from the chimney where they warped their plank and timber.

The Bargemen followed next, with the boat which won the race last Spring mounted on Wheels, and finely decorated. From the centre a standard was raised, with a device, in the midst of which were the names of the oarsmen and coxswain who managed the boat at the race. On her side was seen, in gilt letters, "*Whitehall victorious, May 20, 1825.*"

The Rope-makers had a rope walk, in which a number of men and boys were employed in spinning and laying, all dressed by four horses.

The Comb makers had also a shop and men at work, &c.; and after them came the General Society of Mechanics, the Cabinet-makers with specimens of furniture, and the Apprentices Library Association.

The New-York Fire Department was represented by eight companies, Nos. 20, 42, 5, 13, 41, 22, 7, and 4 with their engines, and several hook and ladder companies, with their implements raised aloft, and handsomely decorated. The appearance of the engines was beautiful in the extreme. They were highly polished, and ornamented with various devices, and at great expense, drawn by four horses each, and accompanied by banners, emblems, &c. No. 20 had a portrait of Washington on its banner, and was drawn on a stage by four black horses; 13 had four banners, and was drawn by four bay horses; 1[illegible] white horses richly capa[illegible] by blacks in Asiatic cost[illegible] The car hung with splendid drap[illegible]; 41 had riders for the leading horses, and a scarlet drapery festooned about the car; 22 had four bays with gilt harnesses, and banners of house on fire and Mount Vesuvius; 7 a banner containing a portrait of LA FAYETTE on horseback, and one in crape, for the loss of a member; 4 was drawn by two fine chesnut horses, and followed by the Fire Wardens, with their insignia, and a large banner.

The Typographical Society had a car drawn by four horses on which were mounted two presses. These were kept in operation, striking off copies of the ann Ode written by Mr. Woodworth, of which they distributed between five and six thousand. Between the presses stood Dr. Franklin's arm chair, occupied by Mr. James Oram, the oldest printer in the city, surrounded by two Heralds and two Mercuries, who assisted him in folding the sheets and throwing them from the car to the public. The presses were handsomely gilt, and are beautiful specimens of American workmanship and taste. One of them is the invention of Mr. Rust, and the other of Mr. Smith. A large banner with the representation of a Clymer Printing Press, and other implements of the great art, with the motto "THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS," followed immediately after the car. Another banner bore a picture of the Aqueduct over the Mohawk at Little Falls, with the inscription "*Exegi monumentum ere perennius*," and a likeness of His Excellency Governor Clinton.

The Book Binders had a large volume bound in red morocco and gilt, labelled "Erie Canal Statistics."

The Booksellers and Stationers with an elegant banner painted by Inman, representing a female holding the "Torch of Knowledge," on her left, a pile of volumes, one of which a "Work on Canals," at a distance is a view of the lakes, with a canal passing to a city in the fore ground; on a stream emptying into the canal is seen a paper mill, on the other side of the banner the motto "Knowledge is Power."

After a full band of musicians, in dresses of scarlet and gold, came the members of Columbia College, dressed in their Academic gowns followed by the Society of Free Masons, Officers of the Medical Society of the State, Trustees of the College of Physicians, and Professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; the Medical Society; the Rev. the Clergy; the Bar; the Historical, Philosophical, Philological and other Literary Societies; the Members of the Academy of the Fine Arts; Strangers of Distinction; the Sheriff and Staff, with the Judicial Officers; the Military Officers; the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons; the Governor and Lieut. Governor; the Senate and Members of the Assembly; Canal Commissioners now in Commission and all former Canal Commissioners; Canal Engineers; State Officers; the Corporation and their Guests.

*Aquatic Procession.*—At 8 o'clock the citizens were seen in all directions crowding on board the various steam boats which were announced to compose the fleet which was to proceed to the Ocean.—The Steam boat Washington, under the command of Captain Bunker, took the lead, on board of which the Hon. the Corporation with the Society of Cincinnati, the Rev. Clergy of all denominations, the Army and Naval officers—all the consuls of Foreign nations; the Judges of all our courts and many other citizens and strangers were guests. The steam boats Fulton, James Kent, Chancellor Livingston and several others were also employed by the corporation to receive other guests, all which were filled with our distinguished citizens. The Safety Barges Lady Clinton and Lady V. Rensalaer, were most tastefully festooned with evergreens and flowers.

At about 10 o'clock the signal was given for departure, and the boats all proceeded up the East River, and formed in line as follows:

1. Washington, 2 Commerce and Safety Barge Lady Clinton, 3 Fulton, 4 Chancellor Livingston, 5 Constitution and Canal Boat, 6 Chief Justice Marshall, canal boat and six Barges, 7 Constellation, 8 Swiftsure and Safety Barge Lady Van Rensselear, 9 James Kent, 10 Saratoga, 11 Richmond, 12 Providence, 13 Nautilus, 14 Long Branch, 15 Fanny, 16 Linneus, 17 Gov. Wolcott and Pilot Boat No. 2, 18 John Marshall and Pilot Boat No. 3, 19 George Washington and Pilot Boat No. 4, when they wore round and proceeded down the bay. The scene at this period was fine beyond description; all the decks of the steam boats were crowded, accompanied with bands of martial and other music, performing favorite airs. The shores were lined with spectators cheering as the boats passed. The water was unruffled, and the whole scene seemed enchantment: as the fleet passed the Battery, they were saluted by the military, the Revenue Cutter, & the Castle on Governor's Island.

As they proceeded, they were joined in the North River by the ship Hamlet, (towed by the steam boats Oliver Ellsworth and Bolivar) which had previously been dressed for the occasion with the Flags of all nations, and on board of which were the Marine and Nautical Societies, composed of all our most respectable shipmasters. As the fleet passed the Narrows, they were saluted by Fort La Fayette—they then proceeded to the United States schooner Dolphin, moored within Sandy Hook, where the ceremony of uniting the waters of Lake Erie and the Atlantic was performed.

A deputation composed of Aldermen King, Davis and Taylor, was sent on board the steam boat James Kent, to accompany his Excellency the Governor, the Lieut. Governor, and the several committees from Buffalo, Utica, Albany, and other places, on board the steam boat Washington.

The boats were then all stationed around the schooner, and Governor Clinton went through the ceremony of uniting the waters by pouring that of Lake Erie into the Atlantic, upon which he delivered the following address:—

"The solemnity at this place on the first arrival of vessels from Lake Erie, is intended to indicate and commemorate the navigable communication, which has been accomplished between our Mediterranean seas and the Atlantic Ocean, in about eight years, to the extent of more than four hundred and twenty-five miles, by the wisdom, public spirit and energy of the people of the state of New-York; and may the God of the Heavens and the Earth smile most propitiously on this work, and render it subservient to the best interests of the human race."

Dr. Mitchell then poured the contents of several vials, which he stated contained the waters of the Elbe, &c. &c. &c. and delivered a long address; but the crowd was so great that but few were able to hear any part of it. The Honorable Mr. Colden presented to the Mayor, a memoire which contains a brief history of the Canal from its commencement to the present day.

Salutes were then fired from the Revenue Cutter, the Pilot Boats, and several of the Steam Boats, and the procession returned to the city, in nearly the same order as they went down, the Porpoise being towed up by the steam boats. On passing Fort La Fayette, another salute was fired. On their way up, the several parties partook of dinner on board their several boats. The Mayor presided on board the Washington, assisted by Aldermen King and Taylor, when several toasts were drank.

[Alderman Cowdry's address to Gov. Clinton, on board the Steam-Boat, on their arrival within the city of New-York, and the Governor's answer, we are compelled to omit for want of room.]

* Names of the present Canal Commissioners.

## *Very Late from England.*

By the packet ship Hudson, from London, and William *Byrnes*, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York on Tuesday evening last the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the evening of the 10th of October inclusive.

GREAT *BRITAIN*.—Mr. Stratford Canning, Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, was about to embark with his lady for Constantinople.

Lord Strangford was also about to embark for the *Baltic*, on his mission to the Court of St. Petersburg.

The U. S. frigate *Brandywine*, Capt. Morris, with Gen. Lafayette on board, arrived at Hatre on the 4th of October. She then proceeded to Cowes, where she arrived on the 8th. It is stated she leaked badly in her upper works and would be there recaulked.

The *Banking* Houses of Square, *Bri*deaux & Co. and that of Shields & Johns, in England, have stopped payment.

Three houses had failed at Manchester, one for 10,000*l.* another for 25,000*l.* and the third for 50,000*l.*

The son of Admiral Miaulis, who was dispatched to England with the proposals of the Greeks to throw themselves upon the protection of the *British* Government had arrived. The mission will most likely be unsuccessful, as the government had not only despatched a new minister to the Ottoman court, but had interfered to prevent the arrangements making by Lord Cochrane to aid the Greek marine. The Courier of the 5th contains the King's proclamation upon this subject, in which he enjoins upon his subjects, "strictly to observe, as well towards the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, as to all other belligerants with whom his Majesty is at peace, the duties of neutrality."—It likewise declares, that if any person, in his dominions, shall be found guilty of assisting in equipping vessels against any country at peace with his Majesty, he shall be subjected to fine and imprisonment.

Two vessels with stores for the Greeks, have left London in haste, for fear of be-

ing stopped by the government. But it is not only succors that the Greeks are to expect. The greediness of the English merchants for gain blinds their eyes to the cause of humanity. Thus we are told that the Pacha of Egypt has expended a large part of the avails of the cotton crop, in arms and ammunition to use against the Greeks, and that two cargoes of Congreve rockets have been sent him from the Thames. If no cotton speculators *blew up* themselves, but those who send Congreve rockets to *blow up* the Greeks, we should not mourn.

At the close of Madame Catalina's concerts and performances in London, during the winter, it is said she will cross the Atlantic and visit New-York, Mr. Price having offered her a liberal engagement.

It is said, that the African votary of Thespis, whose delineations of Hamlet, Richard, &c. at New-York, were humorously imitated by Mr. Mathews in his Trip to America, is in England, and engaged at a minor Theatre.

The large timber ship *Baron* of Renfrew was spoke on the 29th Sept. in lat. 44 lon. 24.

*The Liverpool Markets, Monday October 10.*

COTTON.—The market opened last week very heavily, and holders, to effect sales, were compelled to submit to a reduction of ⅛d to ¼d per lb. On Thursday morning we had a good export enquiry, which stimulated both a speculative and consumptive demand, the effect of which was experienced at the public sale on Friday, nearly the whole having been taken at about our last quotations, at which the market has closed. The aggregate sales are stated at 14,171 bags, of which there have been taken for export 3300 American and 700 Pernams, and on speculation about 1000 American. The following are the particulars; 4342 *Boweds* at 7d to 10½d; 663 Orleans 8¾ to 12¼; 3620 Alabama and Mobile 7d to 9¾, 369 Sea Islands 15½ to 2s 3d; 112 stained do. 8d to 13d. *By* public sale on Friday, 520 Mobile and Alabamas brought 7d to 9¼d, and 465 *Boweds* 7d to 9½d; 103 bags of Orleans were withdrawn.

*Monday evening.*—On Saturday we had but a moderate inquiry, partially for export, and partially for consumption, at about Friday's prices. This morning there was a good disposition to do business on the part of buyers, but at rather lower rates, but as holders were in general firm, the sales that were effected mostly brought last week's price. The transactions since Friday are about 3000 bags.

*By* the Cherub, at *Boston*, in 29 days from Gibraltar, the following intelligence is received.

FROM SPAIN.—A Madrid paper of the 16th of September, says, "On Sunday the 11th inst. Mr. EVERETT Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States of America, had the honor to present his credentials to our Lord the King, at the Royal Seat of Ildefonso, on which occasion he delivered an address.

"He received Mr. Everett with his usual kindness, and returned to him a most gracious answer. His Excellency was next presented to the Queen and Royal Family, and was received with the affability so natural to them."

An article under the Grenada head of Sept. 10, says, "Yesterday were HANGED the seven FREEMASONS who were caught in the Lodge in this city, in the act of receiving an apprentice. The latter is sentenced to eight years imprisonment."

MOROCCO.—The Paris Moniteur contains a letter from Tangiers, which says that "the U. States seem disposed to supply the Morocco States with several man of war," whence, the London Courier says may be accounted for the appearance of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean and the fierce resolution of the Emperor, to declare war against all nations who have no consuls there.

Private letters from Morocco, state, that the Emperor has put to the sword the whole of the inhabitants of the city of Mettenez, and entirely destroyed the city in consequence of the late revolt.

*Prompt and proper.*—Malta dates of the 10th of August inform, that the Seringapatam and brig of war Alacrity, proceeded about the middle of May last to Rhodes, to demand an explanation from the Bey, for an outrage committed against the *British* Consul there, by some of Ibrahim Pacha's troops, who broke into the house and robbed him of 11,000 piasters. The *Bey* admitted the fact, but refused to make restitution, or even avow it in writing. The Consul and family were embarked, and the *Bey* informed, if he did not comply within a given time, the place would be fired upon. The time being elapsed, and the document not forthcoming, a shot was fired into the *Bey*'s own house, and the acknowledgment was no longer withheld.

A person who arrived at Tunis on the 4th of September, over land, from Tripoli, on the 29th of August, informs that the Sardinian flag-staff was cut down from the Consul's house, the Tripolitan Government having declared war against the Sardinian States.

We are favored with the following interesting extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated Aug. 30, to a gentleman in this city:—[*Bost. pa.*

"We have had a visit from the U. S. squadron under the command of Com. Rodgers, consisting of the North-Carolina, Constitution, Ontario, and Erie. This visit has had the effect of raising the American character to its full merit with the Turks, and has without doubt contributed towards the establishment of the most friendly relations with the United States, as the Turks are well disposed towards a nation that wants nothing of them but a free trade.—Some of the European powers may endeavor to lay obstacles in your way at the capitals, however, you may rely that all will be surmounted by proper management. From several conversations we have had with some of the distinguished Ministers at Constantinople, we know that no difficulties will be made for a commercial treaty with the U. States, & that they will be treated on an equal footing with other nations. Even now American vessels can go to Constantinople and to the Black Sea without the least difficulty on the part of the Turks. There is, therefore, no reason to apprehend that a treaty might not be negociated that would be highly interesting to American commerce. We think that Com. Rodgers has had some communication with the Government on this subject, the result of which will be made public. During the short stay of the squadron in our port, almost all the inhabitants of this city visited the North-Carolina, and were received and treated with the attention and politeness due to their rank, by the officers in general. In a fire that took place in the city, the officers & crew distinguished themselves in their exertions to subdue the flames in a manner which left a deep impression of gratitude among the inhabitants, particularly the Turks.

"The Greek cause is lost if not assisted by some other power. The English seem to interest themselves a great deal—they act not for the Greeks, but for their own interest. The Greeks generally are not sufficiently virtuous and enlightened to know the value of the cause for which they pretend to fight."

## Farmer's Repository.

CULTURE OF THE APPLE TREE.

A loamy clay soil is esteemed best; the cider is better and keeps longer than from trees growing on other soil.

Sandy or light soil. The cider made from this soil is pleasant, and good for the first year and often the second; but is apt to get acid in long keeping.

Crab stocks are preferred by some to apple stocks for grafting, as, 1st. Succeeding in stiff, cold, moist ground, where the apple stocks would canker and die. 2d. Because its roots are neither killed by frost; nor eaten by field mice. 3d. It does not vegetate so early as the apple, which may preserve the flower from the blasts, and be the means of saving a fine crop of fruit.

In Kent, they find the trees are advanced in their growth by keeping the land under tillage.

Young apple trees which are found to bear ordinary fruit should be reduced to stocks for the more valuable sorts.

If hide bound, they are to be relieved by cutting the bark with the point of a knife, from the bottom to the top of the stem.

And as such trees are frequently infested with small white lice, washing them with soap-suds and rubbing them well with a brush or woollen cloth will greatly invigorate their growth.

Apples for cider should be gathered when full ripe, and will quit the tree by gently shaking; if gathered before ripe, the cider will be rough and hard, and seldom pleasant or good flavored. Care should be taken to place fruits of equal ripeness and good qualities by themselves; for if of different ripeness, the cider, will be apt to ferment too much, which will cause it to grow hard and never be rich, full and fine flavored.

A mixture of apples is esteemed by some to make the best cider.

Rotten apples should be picked out, and attentive managers brake off the stalks.

To store apples--Gather them when the trees and fruit are perfectly dry; the proper time of the day is from 11 to 4. Take care not to bruise them; put them up in a dry place in heaps for a fortnight to sweat; wipe them carefully; next lay them upon clean straw, two or three layers thick; but if there is not plenty of room, there may be several layers one upon another, covering the whole with dry straw a foot thick at [illegible] ide the damp air and only lay a coarse linen cloth between the layers.

CIDER.

After it has been in hogsheads a few days, it will work and throw up a thick substance at the bung-hole, somewhat like barm, but of a darker color, when this appears it is generally drawn fine, and should be immediately racked into a clean cask. So long as it remains fine & free from fermenting it may remain in the cask: but if it ferments much it should be racked and the grounds or lees taken from it. It often requires four or five rackings. After the whole is done a bung may be placed over the bung-hole, but should not be stopped until Feb'ry or March, when it will be fit for sale or use.

The lees may be dropped through a bag of coarse cloth, made in the [illegible] of a jelly bag, with a hoop sewn round the top to hold about a pailful. By doing this, very little cider will be wasted, and the droppings added to the cider will be a means to keep it from fermenting, and will also help the color.

To refine cider. For a hogshead of 100 gallons, beat about one ounce and an half of isinglass, and pull it to pieces; add to it about two quarts of liquor, and whisk it together; next day add two more and whisk it together; repeat this until it be dissolved, and beaten fine. Rack your foul liquor, throw in the dissolved glass, and stir it together with a stick. As soon as it drops fine, rack it off in a clean cask.

If cider be bottled before it is sixteen or eighteen months old, it endangers the breaking of the bottles.

Cider (particularly such as is of an acid tendency) [illegible]ed in the sun, becomes very [illegible] vinegar in a short time. [illegible]ound of honey to a gallon of [illegible]l after some months, become such powerful vinegar, that it must be mixed with water for common use.

Lead used about the mill or press is said to affect the cider so much as to bring on those who drink it, palsy, colick, &c

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.—A gentleman of Philadelphia has a correspondent who resides at Salisbury, in this State, to whom he has written repeatedly, but received no answer.—In order to ascertain the cause of this apparent neglect, he addressed a letter to an acquaintance in this place, requesting him to write to his correspondent for an explanation.—This was accordingly done, and an answer came to hand by return of mail, stating that no letters had been received from Philadelphia, although several had been forwarded to that place. The gentleman in Philadelphia, giving up all hopes of communication through the regular channels, has directed his last letter to Salisbury, under cover to a friend in Fayetteville, with a request that it might be mailed here. This information was given us by a gentleman of high standing, and is a matter of public grievance, particularly so to the parties concerned, as the correspondence relates to business of importance. The above are the facts: if a remedy can be found, it remains for the proper authority to make the application.

While on this subject it may not be amiss to publish the following extract of a letter to the editor, dated

*Raleigh, Nov. 4 1825.*

"Your letters under date of the 17th and 28th of Oct. were not received until this morning," &c. &c.

In consequence of those letters not reaching the person to whom they were directed, in due season, the editor has been subjected to many vexatious inconveniences. That some of the post-offices in this State are shamefully managed, is clearly illustrated in the case of the Newbern letters, which were one year and seven months going from Fayetteville to Newbern; a distance of one hundred and seventy miles!

[*Fayetteville Scotian.*

## ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

As the question may arise in the minds of our fair readers, "By what consideration is the Editor of the Farmer influenced to select for our department, remarks on the choice and quantity of food?" we must explain. The reason is this; Disorders of the most obstinate character, destructive of health, and often of life itself, result from imprudent indulgence in the kind and quantity of our food. The foundation of these disorders, is frequently laid in early childhood. Young people, while yet under the constant observation and control of mothers, are allowed, nay, often encouraged, in indiscriminate indulgence of their appetite, and the powers of digestion so enfeebled, that years of the most judicious medical treatment often fails to restore them.

It would be well if mothers, who thus stuff their darlings with cake, jellies, sweatmeats, sugar, meat, milk, fish, tea, hot rolls, &c. &c. would, *for one day*, keep a vessel at hand, and deposite in it the exact duplicate of all that, in their killing kindness, they allow their children to eat; and at night examine the *compound*, and see whether it could be digested by the gizzard of an ostrich, or one of Pappin's patent digesters, much less by the youthful stomach of a christian mortal!—and it would be well if this advice were followed by many of our male readers, "children of larger growth."

Some of the greatest men the world ever produced, have aeknowledged, that to their *mothers* they were indebted for the ideas and principles that formed the substratum, of their renown; almost all depend on *maternal* management and resolution for the strength of their constitution: hence it is that we shall often select for the Ladies' Department, observations connected with the physical as well as moral government of children. For those to whom the glorious destiny and high duties of a *mother* have not yet been assigned, we make selections of a different character, altogether congenial, as we hope, with good taste and virtuous minds.—[*American Farmer.*

## DIETETICAL REMARKS.

*On the Choice and Quantity of Food.*

ALMOST every person who can afford it, eats more than is requisite for promoting the growth, and renewing the strength and waste of his body. It would be ridiculous to speak concerning the precise quantity of food necessary to support the body of different individuals. Such rules do not exist in nature. The particular state or condition of the individual, the variety of constitution, and other circumstances, must be taken into account. If, after dinner, we feel ourselves as cheerful as before, we may be assured that we have made a dietetical meal.

Much has been said of temperance. The fact is, that there is an absolute determined standard of *temperance*, the point of which must be fixed by every man's natural and unprovoked appetite, while he continues *in a state of health*. As long as a person who pursues a right habit of life, eats and drinks no more than his stomach calls for and will bear, without occasioning uneasiness of any kind to himself, he may be said to live temperately. The stomach revolts against the reverse of it; indeed, the stomach is the grand organ of the human system; it is the *conscience* of the *body*, and like that, will become uneasy if all is not right within; it speaks pretty plainly to those who lead an intemperate life.

"We may compare," says Dr. Kitchener, "the human frame to a watch, of which the heart is the main *spring*, the stomach the *regulator*, and what we put into it, the *key*, by which the machine is set a-going; according to the quantity, quality, and proper digestion of what we eat and drink, will be the action of the system: and when a due proportion is preserved between the quantum of exercise and that of excitement, all goes well. If the machine be disordered, the same expedients are employed for its re-adjustment, as are used by the watchmaker; it it must be carfully cleaned and then judiciously oiled. To affirm that such a thing is wholesome, or unwholesome, without considering the subject in all the circumstances to which it bears relation, and the unaccountable idiosyncrasies of particular constitutions is, with submission, talking nonsense. Every man must consult his stomach; whatever agrees with that perfectly well, is wholesome for him, whilst it continues to do so whenever natural appetite calls for food."

Celsus spoke very right when he said that a healthy man ought not to tie himself up by strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food; that he ought sometimes to fast, and sometimes to feast. When applied to eating, nothing is more true than the proverb—

"Bonarum rerum consuetudo pessima est."—*Syrus.*

"The too constant use, even of good things, is hurtful."

It is certainly better to restrain ourselves, so as to *use*, but not to *abuse*, our enjoyments; and to this we may add the opinion of Dr. Fothergill, which the experience of every individual confirms, namely, that "the food we fancy most, sits easiest on the stomach."

What has been so far stated on the choice and quantity of food to be taken at a time, of course, relates only to persons in a state of health; the diet of the delicate, the sickly, and the infirm, must be regulated by the physician, and even the aged require particular kinds of food.

"Experience* has fully convinced me, (says an eminent physiologist,) that the latter stages of human life, are often abridged by unsuitable diet."

"The most numerous tribe of disorders incident to advanced life, spring from the failure or errors of the stomach, and its dependencies, and perhaps the first sources of all the infirmities of inability, may be traced to effects arising from imperfectly digested food."

* Carlisle on the Disorders of Old Age, pp. 2 and 27. This book exhibits an excellent view of the most suitable diet for aged, weak, and sickly people.

[From the National Journal.]

On Sunday the 30th ult. the venerable JOHN ADAMS completed his *ninetieth* year. If we might imagine a career of human existence, of which envy itself might be almost justifiable, it would be that of the patriarch who having longed and labored for the independence of his beloved country, is spared to an old age, surpassing the ordinary term of life, to behold the land which he assisted to emancipate from foreign thraldrom, in his earlier days, acknowledged high in the rank of free nations, mighty in her political attitude, powerful in her resources, celebrated for the extent and intelligence of her population, and admirable in the eyes of mankind for the beauty of her institutions, and the promise of perpetuity which is impressed upon them. Such has been the life of this venerable patriot. He has been blessed with ocular demonstration of the fulfilment of his desires, in a political view; and, to crown all, he has witnessed his son, after pursuing a course of consistent and honorable services, to his country, elevated, by his fellow-citizens, to the seat which he himself once filled, to preside over the councils of the freest people on the habitable globe. The patriarch may feel and say with Simeon —"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace!"

Since the above remarks were written, we have seen the following paragraph in the Boston Centinel:

"A correspondent at Quincy, noticing the completion of the NINETIETH year of the eventful life of the revered Patriot JOHN ADAMS, remarks that he is yet vigorous in mind, and communicative. On the occasion of his birth-day, (Sunday,) he was visited by many friends, and an ingenious and pertinent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Brooks of Hingham, from Genesis xxxii. 10.—"I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the truth, which thou hast showed unto thy servant; for with my staff I passed over this Jordan; and now I am become two bands." "We understand Sunday was also the preacher's birthday."

Patrick Doyle, aged sixty, shot himself in England in consequence of *disappointment in a love affair*, with a young girl about *sixteen* or *seventeen*.